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course, well known. By depriving corn of its gluten, starch and corn starch are secured. Maize contains more culinary oil than any other cereal, ranging from 3.5 to 9.5 per cent. in the commercial grain. By distilling and by other processes, this oil is extracted for commercial purposes. Sugar, in considerable quantity, is also to be found in corn, both in the grain and in the stalks, especially of the "fodder corn," or corn sown so closely that the ears remain undeveloped. The stalks as a consequence are richer in sugar which is extracted and appears on the market in the form of sugar, syrup, and glucose. A number of other by-products of corn have commercial value, among those displayed by the museum being a substitute for rubber.

The nutritive values of other familiar foods as sold in bulk by the grocer or as served in course by the popular-priced restaurant were graphically displayed. Many varieties of dried and canned fruits, vegetables, meats and grains and such dishes as ham and eggs, corn beef and cabbage, etc., were included. Among the articles receiving special commendation were the dried prune, and pie, which is rich in nutritive value. A variety of pastry known as "Napoleon," received the highest rating of any food displayed. Other exhibits pointed to the saving to be obtained by purchasing food in bulk rather than in packages and to other economical practices.

The Public Information Committee of the museum announces that the exhibit will be open to the public for several weeks. Members of the Museum's Department of Public Health are present daily to furnish information in addition to that obtainable from the exhibits or from the comprehensive handbook.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

WE record with regret the death of Sir Alexander R. Binnie, the English engineer; of two French pathologists, Dr. Felix Le Dantec, professor of tropical pathology, and Dr. Louis Landouzy, known for his work on tuberculosis; of M. Joseph Ribat, the French Chemist; of Dr. H. F. E. Jungersen, professor of zoology at Copenhagen, and of Dr. Juan D. Ambrosetti, director of the Ethnographic Museum at Buenos Aires.

MISS RUTH HOLDEN, recently Alice Freeman Palmer fellow in botany at Wellesley College, has died in Moscow, Russia, from typhoid fever, contracted during her work as a member of the Red Cross relief work for Polish refugees.

A STATUE of Berthelot, the great chemist, has been unveiled in the gardens of the Collège de France. He did much of his work in the laboratories of the college.

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, of Chicago, was elected president of the American Medical Association at the meeting held in New York City in June.

DR. E. W. MORLEY has been awarded the Willard Gibbs medal by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society.—In honor of Dr. J. J. Stevenson, emeritus professor of geology in New York University, the faculty club house will be known as Stevenson Hall.

AN Anglo-French Scientific Commission which includes Professor Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Manchester, and Professor Henri Abraham, of the University of Paris, is at present in this country to cooperate with American men of science in the development and use of radio-telegraphy.